## APPENDIX

Revenue Act of 1936, c. 690, 49 Stat. 1648:

Sec. 22. Gross Income.

(a) *General Definition.*—"Gross Income" includes gains, profits, and income derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service, of whatever kind and in whatever form paid, or from professions, vocations, trades, businesses, commerce, or sales, or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the ownership or use of or interest in such property; also from interest, rent, dividends, securities, or the transaction of any business carried on for gain or profit, or gains or profits and income derived from any source whatever. * * *

(d) *Distributions by Corporations.*—Distributions by corporations shall be taxable to the shareholders as provided in section 115.

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Sec. 115. Distributions by Corporations.

(a) *Definition of Dividend.*—The term "dividend" when used in this title (except in section 203 (a) (3) and section 207 (c) (1), relating to insurance companies) means any distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders, whether in money or in other property, (1) out of its earnings or profits accumulated after February 28, 1913, or (2) out of the earnings or profits of the taxable year (computed as of the close of the taxable year without diminution by reason of any distributions made during the taxable year), without regard to the amount of the earnings and profits at the time the distribution was made.

(b) *Source of Distributions.*—For the purposes of this Act every distribution is made out of earnings or profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits. * * *

The Corresponding sections of the Revenue Act of 1938, c. 289, 52 Stat. 447, and of the Internal Revenue Code are substantially the same as the above sections of the Revenue Act of 1936, except that Section 22 (d) of the Revenue Act of 1936 appears as Section 22 (e) of the Revenue Act of 1938 and the Internal Revenue Code.

Treasury Regulations 94, promulgated under the Revenue Act of 1936:

> Art. 115-1. *Dividends.*—The term "dividend" for the purpose of Title I * * * comprises any distribution in the ordinary course of business, even though extraordinary in amount, made by a domestic or foreign corporation to its shareholders out of either
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> (1) earnings or profits accumulated since February 28, 1913, or
>
> (2) earnings or profits of the taxable year computed without regard to the amount of the earnings or profits (whether of such year or accumulated since February 28, 1913) at the time the distribution was made.
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> The earnings or profits of the taxable year shall be computed as of the close of such year, without diminution by reason of any distributions made during the taxable year. For the purpose of determining whether a distribution constitutes a dividend, it is unnecessary to ascertain the amount of the earnings and profits accumulated since February 28, 1913, if the earnings and profits of the taxable year are equal to or in excess of the total amount of the distributions made within such year.
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> A taxable distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders shall be included in the gross income of the distributees when the cash or other property is unqualifiedly made subject to their demands.
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Article 115-1 of Treasury Regulations 101, promulgated under the Revenue Act of 1938, and Section 19.115-1 of Treasury Regulations 103, promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code, are substantially the same as the above article of Treasury Regulations 94.